THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch.*

Sheriff's Sales.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1807.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 4th day of February next.

All the interest of John Herd, in a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Pittsburgh manor, and marked on the plan of the Coal Hill lots No. 55, containing in breadth on the line, of a tract of land granted to Jacob Bausman, eight perches, and extended that breadth from the said line, and at right angles therewith, north-wardly to a certain road, bounded north-westwardly partly by Coal hill lot No. 54, north-eastwardly by said road, south-eastwardly by Coal hill lot No. 56, and south-westwardly by said Bausman's land.

Also 104 feet of the west end of a tract of land (late the property of John and Jane Ormsby) running with the margin of the Monongahela river to Coal hill lot claimed by Jacob Bausman, thence with the said lot on the eastern boundary thereof with the coal hill, so far as the said John and Jane Ormsby's claim may extend, thence with the said line 104 feet, thence with a straight line to the place of beginning, on the said river bank, on which is erected a stone house, 33 feet by 23, two stories high, and stable. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

WM M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

GENEVA GLASS.

THE *Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has the* AGENCY *of the* GENEVA GLASS WORKS *for this place, and that he has now on hand a general assortment of Glass, which will be sold at the usual prices.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806. tf.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the TIN-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Reying-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, &c. &c.

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 9m.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

FOR SALE.

A DONATION Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the first donation district, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres.—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to.

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate on Liberty and Penn Streets, marked on the general plan of the Borough, No. 120, and bounded by Lots Nos. 119 and 121. Apply to GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Esq. in Greensburgh, or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th October, 1806.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

BY the executors, the following property of the late Andrew Jamison deceased. Two large brick houses in Wood street, Pittsburgh, between Third and Fourth streets, with one lot adjoining. One house in Market street, now occupied by Mr. M'Nickle, near the corner of Third street, and one lot of ground in the town of Erie at the corner of the diamond.

The terms of sale will be one third cash, one third in six months, and the remaining third, in twelve months, from the day of sale.

The above property for which a good title will be given, will be sold, either in lots or together as may suit the puschaser.

For further particulars apply to the subscribers who will inform applicants of the day of sale.

GEORGE ROBINSON.
DAVID M'ELHENEY.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1806. tf.

Banton & Miltenberger,

(Lately from Philadelphia.)

Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

Farmers and Millers

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT there will be sold by Public Vendue on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of March next, at the House of the subscriber at the mouth of Walnut Creek, in the county of Erie, that *FARM* of 400 Acres, including the mouth of said creek; on said 400 acres there is a good Dwelling House, Grist and Saw Mills in complete order; there is also erected a Still House and other necessary buildings suitable for that business; there is about 12 acres of cleared land under good fence.

A lengthy description of the situation and advantages of this Farm and Mills is thought unnecessary, as they are well known, and any person wishing to purchase, it is presumed, will wish to see the premises. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser, and the terms will be made known on the day of Sale by

RICHARD SWAN, Agent.

Walnut Creek, December 11, 1806.

THOMAS PERKINS,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has just commenced the

Gold, Silver Smith & Watch *Business,*

IN Market Street, a few doors above Mr. John Scull's corner. Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the first Shops in Philadelphia, he will engage to perform in some of the most difficult branches of the business (such as Plate Gold work, &c.) equal to any thing done in the City and at the lowest prices. He hopes, by his attention, punctuality, and experience in the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

☞ An Aprentice wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1806.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

From the New-York Evening Post.

A SPECK OF WAR.

Or, the good sense of the people of the Western Country.

"Were armies to be raised" says the illustrious Jefferson, "whenever a speck of war is visible in our horizon, we should never have been without them. Our resources would have been exhaustsd upon dangers which have never happened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place." Now, among the various rumours which agitate the government and country, the following facts are pretty well ascertained.—That Col. Burr is about descending the Mississippi with a force *able* to take New-Orleans—that all Kentucky is rejoicing at his acquittal and progress, and that her most zealous patriots and demagogues, as too often happens, have for years past been in foreign pay: that New-Orleans is defenceles, and that our little army has been for months past dancing rigadoons with the Spaniards on the Sabine, for purposes which none of us can comprehend. For the present we csn safely consider all this as amounting to a "*speck of war in our horizon*"—and from the message of the same incomparable statesman, we may also infer that forces are not to be raised till the speck shall have increased to a *cloud* or a *storm*. The message not having pointed out the proper method of treatment for such specks, I presume we may indulge our conjecture upon the subject, provided only we never propose the application of *force*.

I cannot, however, proceed without dropping a tear over the untimely *discovery* made respecting Judge Sebastian, and many of the most incorruptible patriots of Kentucky. It is the singular fate of our democratic friends of equality to resist the temptation of every spirit except the mammon of gold. Men who with dauntless front met the utmost rigours of federal persecution: Those who in the gloomy times of Washington and Adams braved the reign of terror—such men have been overcome by the use of foreign and domestic bribes. Spain and France have purchased those whom Adams and Pickering could not terrify. Perhaps no men in the nation were more firmly opposed to the tax on Whiskey and Coaches, the British treaty, and all the oppressive and unconstitutional measures of the federal administration, than those Republicans of Kentucky. The only misfortune is, that all this time they were in Spanish pay. Till this discovery, the Kentucky patriots would have been no more suspected than our Cheethams and Clintonians, who have so successfully and virtuously opposed the vile plan of fortification.

But to return to our *speck* and the proper method of treatment.

1. I conceive our principal reliance is upon "*the good sense of the people of the western country*"—they have a "*view of the whole ground*," and can judge what is for their own good. Indeed it is my own opinion THAT THE GREAT SECRET OF GOVERNMENT IS TO LET EVERY THING TAKE ITS OWN COURSE.—Boundaries, rebellions, and the rendings of empires, are l ke commerce—they ought not to be shackled by "*too much regulation.*" Of the good effects of my system, the city of New-York now furnishes an example at the end of two years of Democratic sway—Our *streets, mud, lamps, watch, riots, finances, alms-house*, and *grants of public property*, are left without two much regulation to keep themselves in order, with the aid of the good sense of the Lamp Contractor, Manure Contractors, the Watchmen, and of Messrs. Romaine, Hunn, Mott, Arcularius, and the Hide-binders—Mr. Romaine obtained his grant of public property by his *good sense*.—So when the—mud is a foot deep in the streets—when the lamps add to the darkness, and the streets are filled with riots and murder, we get along by the aid of our *good sense*. I boldly repeat it and leave time to determine, let Mr. Jefferson leave the western bubble to the native good sense of the Hide-binders of Kentucky, unshackled by too much regulation, and they will set all things to rights at New-Orleans.

2. Should it happen that "*these could not be trusted to moral restraints only*"—for examples, if the Judge, Marshall, Governor, Juries and the people of Kentucky, were secretly disposed to favour the enterprize, and if, at the same time, Mr. Burr "*were able to keep out of sight every indication of his purpose which could draw on him the exercise of the powers given by law*," my advice would be to send instantly for Judge Talmage and Mr. Sanford. It is my opinion that where legal evidence against any man cannot be found, there is no remedy, except in the new invented legal machinery of our District Judge and Attorney. By means of *that* the process would be simple. "*First catch*" Col. Burr, Adair, Tyler and Blannerhasset—keep them separate, without meat, drink, or the liberty of speaking to a friend—examine each one as a witness and also as a defendant, and compel him, under the pain of an instant imprisonment, to answer every question put to him in the former capacity. Submit these depositions to a jury, and a conviction would certainly follow, if the defendants were guilty. This legal proceeding has the merit of entire originality—nothing is to be found of it in Magna Charta, the Constitution of the State, or Union, nor in any of our Statutes.

3. It is a supposeable case however, that Mr. Burr instead of being taken should *take New-Orleans* and that the Spanish army on the Sabine should *chasse* down to help him. It is evident however that New-Orleans is on the verge of our political *horizon* and the whole affair, should it so happen, no more than a *speck*—a mere speck of war—However if New-Orleans were actually taken it might possibly require, if not the application of a force, yet at least, "a steady, perhaps a quickened pace in *preparation* for the defence of our sea port towns and waters—an early settlement of the most exposed and vulnerable parts of our country—a militia so organized that its effective portions can be called to any point of the Union—or volunteers instead of them"—Such are the provisions which I cite from the president's last message.

Here some wicked federal wit may possibly pretend that *preparation for fortification* would come rather too late after Col. Burr should be *actually fortified* in New-Orleans, and especially that the formation of new settlements within vulnerable parts of our country might be a slow though doubtless a very effectual remedy.—A cavil of this kind hardly needs an answer, as it is perfectly plain that these new settlements in vulnerable places would be suffered to increase for several generations till they should become strong enough to expel Col. Burr's successors, and then that they would rise at once and do so without any expence to the nation.—If this, however, should not be thought satisfactory, my next expedient is

4. Reason—the only umpire between just nations—Yes!—I would ply Col. Burr with reason—I say just nations, because Louisiana and the Western States would, in the case put, be organized into a separate Republic to increase the spread of liberty, and Col. Burr would be the Emperor of it—This new Republic would after a few years be as strong as ourselves, which is another reason for reasoning the case with them. My plan would be to send Beau Dawson with a memoir, and head of argument, drawn up on purpose to convince Col. Burr of the propriety of abandoning his schemes of ambition—At all events, he would never think of taking the country without repaying our 15 millions and interest.—In short we republicans may safely place the defence of New-Orleans against Col. Burr "*in its principles*"—*in the unoffending civility* of the manners of the people of that city towards Col. Burr—The same defences which we propose to use against attacks from European nations.

What I have written goes wholly upon the supposition that this speck of war should continue to be no more that a *speck* and that too in the horizon. Yet, if while our settlements are forming invulnerable places for defence, Mr. Burr should establish his government, organize his force, fortify the Mississippi, make incursions across the Allegheny, free the negroes, and confine the inhabitants of the Southern States to a string of Pine plain on the beach of the Atlantic, it must be acknowledged that the speck would have somewhat the appearance of a cloud, and that too in the zenith instead of the horizon.

This is a case which the scope of my plan does not oblige me to provide for. However I have no objections, while upon the subject, briefly to state what remedies occur to me for that event.

1. Gun Boat No. 1 is already on dry land somewhere in Carolina, ready to oppose Mr. Burr.

2. If Mr. Burr should "*render necessary the resort from reason to force*," I would send "*the smallest force competent*," and not exhaust our resources upon dangers which have never happened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place.

3. If the "*smallest force competent*" should happen to prove *incompetent*, my advice is to make peace with Mr. Burr, and pay him a tribute.

4. In all possible cases the whole body of Republicans should petition Mr. Jefferson to suffer himself to be re-elected to the Presidency, as the only possible means of preserving the honor, independence integrity and safety of the United States.

CLINTON JEFFERSONIANUS.

CHARLESTON, *January* 8.

BURR'S CONSPIRACY.

Every day throws more light on this highly interesting subject.

By the arrival of the schr. Amelia, Brookes, from New-Orleans, we have received papers of that city to the 12th ult. and the following verbal information:—

It was stated at N. Orleans when the Amelia sailed, that general Wilkinson had given orders to have all the forts repaired, and the city to be picketed in, and put in a complete state of defence: That several persons had been arrested there: amongst whom were doctor Bollman, and Messrs. Ogden and Swartwout. Dr. Bollman was brought to this place in the Amelia, as a state prisoner, under the charge lieut. Wilson, and a guard of soldiers: He was yesterday landed, and left in the safe-keeping of the commandant at fort Johnston.

It will be remembered, that doctor Bollman was one of the gentlemen who so gallantly attempted to release the marquis de la Fayette from Magdeburgh. His family are in Philadelphia.

It was also stated that the adherents of Burr amounted to 7000 men; and it was believed that his forces would considerably exceed that number. The attack, it was expected would be made between the 20th and 30th December. The two gun-boats had proceeded up the river, as far as Ibberville; and were to ascend as high as Point Coupee; and two bomb-ketches were also ready to follow them.

We are informed that the commanders of the gun-boats now in this port, have received orders from government to sail for N. Orleans."

January 10.—We mentioned yesterday, that doctor Bollman had applied for an *habeas corpus*, and that he was ordered by judge Bee to appear before him at 11 o'clock yesterday.—The deputy-marshal went down to Fort Johnson for the purpose of bringing the doctor up to town; but the commanding officer, captain Kalteisen, did not feel himself authorised to surrender him up to the civil authority, without the orders of his military superior. We were politely favored with general Wilkinson's orders to the commandant on that subject: they are explicit and positive, directing him—"to "have him (doctor B.) in safe keeping until the "pleasure of the President shall be known; that "he is to have no communication with any per-"son but a commissioned officer; to be com-"fortably provided for," &c. The patriotism of the veteran commandant, and his respect to our laws, is well known to the citizens of this state; but while he would cheerfully unsheath his sword to crush the hydra of treason and rebellion, he nevertheless, as a military character, feels himself obliged, by his duty, to obey the orders of the commander in chief.

Captain Williams, in 40 days from Cadiz, (arrived at Charleston the 10th inst.) was boarded the 28th Nov. off Cadiz, from the Br. frigate Euryalus, the officer of which informed, that a few days before, a Russian squadron of men of war passed up the Straights of the Mediterranean.

NORFOLK, *January* 10.

On Saturday last his Britanick Majesty's ship Leopard, of 50 guns, arrived in Hampton Roads from Bermuda. Yesterday Rear Admiral SIR RICHARD STRACHAN, Caesar of 84 guns, and the La Topaze frigate, all from Halifax, anchored in the Bay, and yesterday the Melampus frigate got under way from Hampton Roads, and went down to join the Admiral.

To the attention of our correspondent at Bordeaux, we are indebted for Paris journals, containing the 15th and 16th bulletins of the grand army; the former dated at Wirtemburgh the 23d, and the latter at Kopstadt, the 24th of Oct. at which places the imperial head quarters were each day respectively. There had been no other battle since those stated in the preceding bulletins already published.

The 16th bulletin states that English goods had been seized at Leipsic to the amount of sixty millions of francs (twelve millions of dollars) that the emperor had ordered each officer a complete suit, and a great-coat and coat for each soldier of his army. The marquis Kuchesini, (Prussian minister) had been some days at the head quarters of Napoleon, but who had *refused to see him*—this minister, however, was permitted to have frequent communications with Duroc, the master of the palace. French columns entered Potsdam on the 23d and Berlin on the 24th Oct.

The duke of Brunswick's minister was treated with the most marked indignation.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 21.

A letter from an officier at N. Orleans, received at Baltimore, dated Dec. 10, says:—"As unaccountable as it may appear at first glance, I verily believe that Aaron Burr has been the prime mover in the villainous slanders in the "Western World," the better to fit general Wilkinson for his damnable plan of corruption, In aid of his numberless falshoods, which have been transmitted to the General—(of the hostility of Congress to his interests, and of the President's determination to abandon him)—Wood's calumnies were to complete his desperation, and fit him for the most villainous of all attrocites, militiary treason; as if an Arnold had not lived. This arch tempter has (the general now believes) from the retrospect of years, been long labouring to prepare him for his purpose—but never dared until now to offer him a dishonorable proposition.

"His conduct enables the general to exhibit to the world, the indissoluble bond by which he is bound to his honor and his country; Bur has proclaimed himself a villain and prepared a pit for his country, into which the general trusts he will have it in his power to bury him. His accomplicies are numerous, powerful, and oppulent, his plan deeply laid."

The following interesting extract of a letter was communicated to us for publication by a gentleman of the highest respectability:—

Balt. Am.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated *December* 17, 1806.

"The following address was made in open court by general Wilkinson, at New-Orleans, this day on the occasion of appearing to answer to a writ of Habeas Corpus, issued to take from his arrest Dr. Bollman, Burr's chief agent in this city. Near one thousand persons were present. He had sent off Bollman to Charleston.

"*ADDRESS.*

"Called to account for an act in which I glory, and for which I trust my country will thank me, I prize more than the hosannas of thousands or the popularity of the world: But when I cast my eyes on the movers of this prosecution, my bosom is rent by a conflict of emotions.—Sorrow for their depravity; Charity for their sympathies; Surprize at their indiscretion; and astonishment at their audacity.—I would to God that I could here close the proceedings of this day; but my honor, my duty, and the safety of the state forbid me. It is time an universal alarm should go forth to rouse the good citizen to a sense of his danger. The deceitful claim must no longer be suffered to impose on us a treacherous security—nor shall the artifice of the confederates be longer employed to cheat the public judgment. Treachery is in the midst of us; Treason stalks abroad; and the friends of Burr and rebellion, whilst they ridicule our apprehensions, and scoff at our preparations, with trembling solicitude implore his speedy arrival, to reward them for their apostacy, and to rescue them from the goadings of guilt and the terror of impending punishment."——Finally, he charged James Alexander with being a party to the conspiracy.

"The harangue had an excellent effect, the people's eyes were opened, and they rally round the general. He would soon clear the city of all the traitors, if Governor Claiborne could think himself authorised to suspend the Habeas Corpius act.—He still doubts whether he possesses that power."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, February 3, 1807.

A murder, attended with great cruelty, was committed on the 23d ult. on the Allegheny mountain, by two Frenchmen, on David Pollock, from Legonier Valley, Westmoreland County. We have heard of no further particulars than that the murderers were pursued, one of them shot dead, and the other safely lodged in Somerset Jail.

Agreeably to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 16th ult. calling on the President for such information as he may be in possession of relative to any "illegal combination of private individuals against the peace and safety of the United States,"—on 22d ult. the President communicated to Congress, by message, the information required, together with letters sent him by Gen. Wilkinson. The substance of the information contained in the message has already been published. We select the following letters as the most interesting of those accompanying the message; the others relate to the arrest of Bollman, &c.

I, James Wilkinson, Brigadier General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the U. S. to warrant the arrest of doctor Erick Bollman on a charge of treason, misprision of treason, or such other offence against the government and laws of the U. S. as the following facts may legally charge him with—on my honor as a soldier, and on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, do declare and swear, that on the sixth day of November last, when in command at Natchitoches, I received by the hands of a Frenchman, a stranger to me, a letter from doctor Erick Bollman, of which the following is a correct copy.

"*New-Orleans, Sept.* 27, 1806.

"SIR,

"I have the honor to forward to your excellency the *enclosed letters*, which I was charged to deliver to you by our mutual friend. I shall remain for some time at this place, and should be glad to learn where and when I may have the pleasure of an interview with you. Have the goodness to inform me of it, and please to direct your letter to me, care of ————, or enclose it under cover to them. I have the honor to be with great respect, sir,

Your excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed)

ERICK BOLLMAN."

"*Gen. Wilkinson.*"

Covering a communication in cypher from Col. Aaron Burr, of which the following is substantially as fair an interpretation as I have heretofore been able to make, the original of which I hold in my possession: "I (Aaron Burr) have obtained funds and have actually commenced the enterprize—detachments from different points and under different pretences will rendezvous on the Ohio 1st November—every thing internal and external favours views—Protection of England is secured—— *T—— is gone to Jamaica to arrange with the admiral on that station and will meet at the Mississippi——England——Navy of the United States are ready to join, and final orders are given to my friends and followers—*Burr* will proceed westward 1st August—never to return—with him go his daughter---the husband will follow in October with a *corps* of *worthies*---send forth—with an intelligent and confidential friend with whom Burr may confer. He shall return immediately with further interesting details---this is essential to concert and harmony of movement. Send a list of all persons known to Wilkinson west of the mountains, who could be useful, with a note delineating the characters. By your messenger send 4 or 5 of the commissions of your officers which you can borrow under any pretence you please ---They shall be returned faithfully---Already are orders to the contractor given to forward six months provisions to points Wilkinson may name---this shall not be used until the last moment, and then under proper injunctions---the project is brought to the point so long desired---Burr guarantees the result with his life and honor---the lives, the honor and fortunes of hundreds, the best blood of our country---Burr's plan of operations is to move down rapidly from the falls on the 15th of November with the first 500, or 1000 men in light boats now constructing for that purpose---to be at Natchez between the 5th and 15th of December ---then to meet Wilkinson---then to determine whether it will be expedient in the first instance to seize on or pass by Baton Rouge---on receipt of this send Burr an answer---draw on Burr for all expences, &c. The people of the country to which we are going are to receive us ---their agents now with Burr say that if we will protect their religion and will not subject them to a foreign power, that in three weeks all will be settled. The Gods invite to glory and fortune---it remains to be seen whether we deserve the boon. The bearer of this goes express to you---he will hand a formed letter of introduction to you from Burr, a copy of which is hereunto subjoined---he is a man of inviolable honor and perfect discretion---formed to execute rather than to project---capable of relating facts with fidelity and incapable of relating them otherwise. He is thoroughly informed of the plans and intentions of————, and will disclose to you as far as you enquire and no further---he has imbibed a reverence for your character and may be embarrassed in your presence ---put him at ease and he will satisfy you. Doctor Bollman equally confidential, better informed on the subject and more inteligent will hand this duplicate"---29th July."

* *Truxton.*

The following extract from the writings of a very respectable Judge, may be well worthy of public consideration generally, but to our western counties particularly.

TRIAL BY JURY.

"The preservation of this institution depends upon ourselves: and none but ourselves can strip us of this vital spirit of our political frame. Violence canot tear it from us, for we would defend it with our blood, and loose it only with the last faculty of our lives. Government cannot cheat us of it, for we watch it with a jealousy too keen for deception. But, gentlemen, an enemy more dangerous and fatal may succeed against it; we may destroy it ourselves.—For I hold it as a maxim of infallible truth, that whenever an institution begins to operate from principles different from those which set it in motion, and with other objects than it was intended to effect, the way is opened to its ruin. Juries are corrupted and destroyed, when jurors suffer any motives to prevail over truth and the laws, and give their decisions on any other grounds.

"If, instead of the truth and the laws, the only constitutional grounds of decision, juries will suffer themselves to be influenced by popular opinion, motives of convenience, or favorite prejudices, I repeat my assertion, jury trial is lost, for its principles are corrupted; and our liberty falls with it.

If jurors once conceive themselves at liberty to violate its principles for any reason, they must be the judges of the sufficiency of that reason. Reasons will vary from an infinite variety of opinions and times. If they be violated for one reason to day, they will be violated for another reason to-morrow; till at last, the violation will become so frequent, and from so many causes, that there will be a precedent to justify their violation for any cause whatever. Courts and juries are solemnly sworn and strongly bound, to judge and determine according to truth, and according to law. If any circumstances foreign to these seem to require indulgence, our constitution has provided for them, by an application to the supreme executive power. But judges and jurors cannot justify themselves by any reason whatever, for breaking down so sacred a tie of our conscience, and so essential a pillar of our government."

Accounts from the mouth of Cumberland state, that Col. Burr with about 80 or 90 well armed men, which constituted his whole force, descended the river from that place on the 28th *Dec.* One account says, that on the morning of that day, he had all his men drawn up, and harangued them eloquently. He informed them that the avowed object of settling the Ouachetta lands, was only designed as deception, whilst his real object was far more important---That it was not yet time to divulge his plans; but that he should do so in a very few days---That his object was honorable, and the prospect bright of making independent fortunes for his followers. Another account in which we place greater reliance, says, that his men were drawn up in order, on the day above mentioned for the avowed purpose of hearing a disclosure of his plans; but in consequence of the attendance of many neighbouring citizens, he informed them that the developement must be delayed for a few days, when he would give them full information on that subject. He then told them, that those who were unwilling to proceed on the enterpize, were at liberty to return; upon which they gave three cheers, and unanimously declared their determination to proceed.

The accounts further state, that Col. Burr had been down to Massac, and was escorted up by some of the United States troops.

(*Ken. Gaz. Jan.* 17.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.—We hope we shall not, at least we do not intend to say aught, which may in the smallest degree detract from the merit of any member of our administration. They are all honorable men, and endowed with characteristic qualifications. To the president, however, who has measured the claw of a megalonix, described caves, and discovered the colour of the African to be occasioned by a certain opake matter concealed under the skin, it may be permitted us to assign the highest rank. As a statesmen we have in vain searched the books for a parallel. To him our country is indebted, for an improvement in the structure of gun-boats, an engine, which, when united with certain sub-marine vessels (lately recommended in the Aurora, as a happy addition to our system of defence) cannot fail to place our cities and sea coast *hors d'insulte*, from all naval attacks. To him also, we are to owe a new organization of the militia, which is to enable certain *effective portions*, of it to move, with the celerity of telegraphic intelligence, to any point in the union, at the shortest notice, and bravely contend in the tented field, with veteran troops, till such a time as a regular force can be raised and disciplined, to take their place. This discovery, made so apropos, when threatened with a war with Spain, and consequently with France, must if any thing could, serve to enhance that high opinion which Bonaparte cannot but entertain of the skill of our chief in military affairs and in providing for the defence of a country.

But we should do injustice to this vast project were we not to add another observation, illustrative of its excellence. It is to gain a great point in warfare, to be able to conceal from an enemy our strength, and at the same time to discover his. Now as the enemy, according to the president's project must first appear before any regular troops can be raised, congress will have nothing to do, but to ascertain his force, and order twice his number to be immediately enlisted, which troops (should the militia fail)

cut in pieces the enemy) must quickly and effectually do the busines, I mean, as soon as possible after they are officered and by a course of training and discipline, rendered fit for action.

Perhaps it will be said, that general Washington could never prepare the militia, to contend with veteran troops; we expect this objection, and are ready with our answer. Mr. Jefferson, there is no doubt, possesses the secret (though general Washington did not) and will communicate it to congress, either in a confidential or public message.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

* See Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Gratum est, quod patriæ civem, populoque dedisti,
Si facis ut patriæ sit idoneus, utilis agris,
Utilis est bellorum et pacis rebus agendis.
Plurimum enim intererit, quibus artibus, & quibus hunc tu
Moribus instituas.

JUVENAL.

Grateful the gift! a member to the state
If you that member useful shall create:
Train'd both to war and when the war shall cease
As fond as fit t'improve the arts of peace.
For much it boots which way you train your boy,
The hopeful object of your future joy.

ELPHIN.

THAT the education of youth is of primary importance to society, and essential to the preservation of the liberties of a people, is a truth at this day conceded by men of understanding of all parties. Such is the estimation in which it is held by our wisest and best citizens, that the subject frequently constitutes a part of the official communications and addresses from our Presidents and Governors to Congress and the State Legislatures.

Such has been the share of legislative patronage bestowed on the Pittsburgh Academy, that with due attention to its funds and a liberal contribution for tuition, it might and ought to be so conducted as to afford the means of all necessary instruction to our youth, and preclude the necessity of their being sent abroad for that purpose.

The advantages that would arise from such an institution, properly conducted, are of a general nature and not confined merely to the pupils within its walls. In other towns such establishments are cherished and considered as materially affecting the interests of the people at large. Owners of property, traders, manufacturers, and the neighbouring farmers are all sensible of the advantages arising from them.

It is doubtful whether the Academy on which has been founded the University of Pennsylvania was originally as well patronized and supported as the Academy at this place might and ought to be. One branch alone of that institution (the medical school) at present occasions the expenditure and circulation of at least 60000 dollars annually.

The expence for the boarding, cloathing, tuition and other charges for a boy at either of the Colleges in New-Jersey or Maryland is computed annually at least to dolls. 400

The expence of a lad at his father's table and cloathed at home would not exceed 120

The sum then paid for tuition &c. abroad, may be fairly stated at 280

——400

Teachers of established reputation cannot be procured without an adequate compensation. Some of those lately employed here, finding other pursuits more lucrative have abandoned us, and others, to whom applications have been made, decline the acceptance of a salary inferior to what they receive or are offered elsewhere----even in the mountains of Virginia tuition is rated at 40 and 50 dollars annually, while in Pittsburgh the same is expected for 20 dollars!!

But the expence---you must not incur debt ----you cannot raise the price of tuition at home---you may have one solitary teacher in your Academy---further you cannot go---!!!

While Colleges are establised even at Canonsburgh and Catfish, and the inhabitants of those villages are making strenuous efforts to erect buildings and support them, are the inhabitants of Pittsburgh prepared to say, "We will abandon our own nursery contrary to the benevolent intention of the legislature,"—"We will suffer the rising generation to grow up in idleness, ignorance, and profligacy, and relinquish all hope of education exclusively to those whom affluence enables to send their children abroad.

While the increase of population and improvements within our Borough are beyond all expectation, is it not evident that science, so far from being placed in a prominent attitude, is apparently left in the back ground?

Favored with the blessings of self government, is it not desireable that those of the rising generation who may be elected to rule over us, should in some degree be qualified for the arduous and honourable task?

Is not the whole society interested in the support of an establishment which will occasion the circulation of money at home, which otherwise may be directed to other channels?

Are not all those who have accepted the trust of this seminary under a moral obligation to devote a portion of their time and attention to its interests—to set an example worthy of imitation? or if any are luke-warm, would it not be decorous in such to vacate their seats that they may be filled by others more zealous to promote the true interests of the society?

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

☞ The Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy are earnestly requested to attend a special meeting of the Board, at the Academy, at six o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, the tenth day of this present month, to take into serious consideration the destitute state in which the Academy has been lately left, to consider means to supply the present vacancy, and to establish the Academy in a state of useful and respectable general instruction.

PRESLEY NEVILL, *President.*

2d Feb. 1807.

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,
HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

Just Received, and For Sale,
At *ZADOK CRAMER's BOOK STORE,*
Market Street, Pittsburgh,

SACRED BIOGRAPHY,

(in 4 vols. octavo.)
or the History of the Patriarchs.
To which is added,
The History of Deborah, Ruth and Hannah.
Being a course of lectures delivered at the Scots Church, London Wall, by Henry Hunter, *D. D.*
Geography an Amusement, or a complete set of Geographical Cards,
By which, the boundaries, situation, extent, divisions, chief towns, rivers, mountains, lakes, religion, and number of inhabitants of all the countries, kingdoms and republics in the known habitable globe, may be learnt by way of amusement, in a pleasing and satisfactory manner; by several persons conversant with maps, and who have made the science their particular study.

February 3, 1807.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excelent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

WHEREAS my wife Jane Marie, has conducted herself in a manner highly unbecoming the marriage state, and dishonourable to her sex, and I have in consequence thereof applied for a divorce from the said Jane; I do hereby forbid all persons to give her credit on my account, as I am resolved to pay no debts contracted by her, or which she may in future contract.

JOHN MARIE.

January 25th, 1807.

EDUCATION.

A SCHOOL for the instruction of the youth of both sexes will be opened by SAMUEL DOUGLASS, on the first of April next, in the House at present occupied by Mr. Philip Gilland, in which he will teach the *Latin* and *Grecian Classics*, *Mathematics* in *theory* and *practice*, and the *different branches* of an *English Education*; at the respective rates now established in Pittsburgh.

The Conductor of this Institution founds his claim to the patronage of a free and enlightened people, upon the advantage of a liberal education, the experience of six years as a Teacher of the above branches in some of the most distinguished Seminaries in a neighbouring state, and the attention which he pledges himself to pay to the improvement of those committed to his care.

N. B. Mr. D. will teach at his Brother's, in Diamond Alley, till the first of April, where those, who wish to enter before that date, will be received.

Pittsburgh, January 19th, 1807. eow5t.

NOTICE.

THE stock-holders of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road Company, are requested to meet at the house of *Mrs. Hannah Pym*, Waterford, on the 1st Monday in March next, for the purpose of choosing by ballot, to be delivered in person or by proxy, one President, eight Managers, one Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of the said Company for the ensuing year.

January 1st, 1807.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOP THE THIEF.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 2d inst. MARY BALTISE, a mustee, turned of 17 years of age, short black hair, crooked nose, yellow colored eyes, good teeth, had on a striped linsey short gown and petticoat, woollen stockings, and black leather shoes; but she probably will immediately change her dress, having taken a bundle of clothes of the subscriber, besides two very elegant real garnet necklaces, with a gold locket to each; a gold ring; a gold breast pin, supplied with pearls; a pair of silver sugar tongs; two silver table spoons, and a quantity of linen, too tedious to be enumerated. The subscriber offers the above reward, provided the above articles are returned, or *Five Dollars* for the wretch alone, if brought to his house, so as to be punished agreeably to law. The subscriber purchased said *Mary Baltise* of the late *Thomas Cemp*, who bought her of *John Smith* of this town. She possesses all kind of vices, and is capable of every thing bad, without the smallest exception.

ST. LEGER d'HAPPART.

Pittsburgh, February 2d, 1807.

Vincennes University Lottery.

(FIRST CLASS.)

By authority of the Legislature of the Indiana Territory, for raising the sum of 6000 dollars, part of the sum of 20,000 dollars, for the use of the said University.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	5000	dollars is	5000
1	do.	2500	do.	2500
1	do.	1000	do.	1000
4	do.	500	do.	2000
10	do.	200	do.	2000
20	do.	100	do.	2000
50	do.	50	do.	2500
100	do.	20	do.	2000
2500	do.	6	do.	15000
The 1st drawn blank, on the 10th days drawing				500
1st drawn blank, on the 20th days drawing				500
1st drawn blank, on the 30th days drawing				1000
1st drawn blank, on the 40th days drawing				1500
Last drawn blank, on the last days drawing				2500
2692 Prizes.				40,000
5308 Blanks.				
8000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars*, is				40,000

There is not two blanks to a prize in this Lottery, and the prizes will be subject to a discount of no more than 15 per cent. The managers respectfully solicit the aid of the public to accomplish the object of the above Lottery.

In republican governments, the best safeguard to liberty, is literature, as that enables the people to understand their rights, and to protect them from the encroachments of the ambitious and designing. The benefits resulting to individuals, and to the community, by establishing and encouraging public institutions for education in different parts of the United States, are too obvious to need illustration.—These advantages being experienced by so large a part of the people living under the same general government, it is hoped, that encouragement will be given to the laudable attempt now made by this Territory, to participate in them. Our Territory at present is in its infancy, as regards population; but the time is anticipated, when, from its soil, climate and immense extent, it will become a respectable member of the union. To qualify the rising, as well as future generations to be serviceable to their country in the various situations in which they may be called to act, is certainly of consequence to all who wish well to the union, and prosperity of the United States. The Legislature of the Territory, impressed with a belief, that a University would not only be of infinite service to their own, but to the adjacent territories and states, have by law, authorised the raising a sum, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, by Lottery, to be applied for the benefit of the institution; this sum is classed, and six thousand dollars, is what at present, is wished to be raised.

An opportunity is given to all description of citizens, whatever motives may actuate them, to become adventurers in this Lottery. To the philanthrophist, a field is opened for the exercise of benevolence, as it is provided by the act, that the children of the aborigines of the country, in whose neighbourhood the University will be established, shall be maintained, cloathed, and educated, free from expence—To the patriot, an opportunity is given to be instrumental in diffusing political, as well as other useful knowledge to society, by which genius will be drawn from the shade of obscurity, and our excellent constitution will receive that effectual support, which a knowledge of its principles, will insure; And to those whose only wish it is to be benefited in a pecuniary manner, the number, and magnitude of prizes, contained in the Lottery, present an ample prospect of gain, to compensate them for the sums they may chuse to risk.

Prizes drawn in the above Lottery will be paid in three months after the drawing is closed, and all prizes not demanded within twelve months, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Institution. So soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall be disposed of, the drawing will commence, of which due notice will be given to the public.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
WALLER TAYLOR,
WILLIAM BULLITT,
GEORGE WALLACE, Junr.
TOUISSAINT DUBOIS,
} Managers.

List of Causes

In the Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for Trial at an adjourned Court, commencing the 23d of February, 1807.

Les. of Jas. Hamilton	vs	James Crawford et al
John Fredeback	vs	Andrew Williams
George Miller	vs	Samuel Boyd
Samuel Ross	vs	Wm. M'Junkin, Jr.
Ezekiel Wright	vs	Robert Vance
Robert Williby	vs	Joseph M'Knight
Tho. Boyd and wife	vs	James Boyd
Jacob Castleman	vs	William Fox
Nathaniel Points	vs	William Irwin
Les. of John Ramage	vs	Andrew Jack
Daniel Laughery	vs	William Dunning
Robert Simpson	vs	Samuel Jones
Nathaniel Chick	vs	Erastus Daniels
Ads. of G. M'Cully dc.	vs	Gen. Jas. Wilkinson
William Valentine	vs	Timothy Murphy
Les. of Nat'l. Bedford	vs	Hardy Rundel
Alexander M'Nickle	vs	Robert Roberts
Brown & Wallace	vs	Js. Irwin, joint ob. &c
Same	vs	Same
Ben. Keizar, proc. ami	vs	John Keller and wife
John Wills	vs	Thomas Wallace
John Gormly	vs	Joel Ferree
Robert Linn	vs	Philip Mowry
Philip Mowry	vs	Robert Linn
William Anderson	vs	John Irwin
Richard Wells	vs	A. Kirkpatrick
Abraham Armstrong	vs	Andrew M'Farlane
Same	vs	A. M'Farlane & wife
James Algeo	vs	Jno. M'Creery & wife

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Proth'y.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1807.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the first of April next,

A Two Story Brick House,

In the Diamond,
Now occupied by *Mr. James M'Dowell.*
For terms apply to
GEORGE M'CUNNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1807. tf

LOOKING GLASSES.

A QUANTITY OF THE BEST

Imported Looking Glasses,

For Sale (for Cash only) by
WILLIAM EICHBAUM,
Front Street.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 27th, 1807.

N. B. Clock and Picture Glasses of any dimension, by the above. tf.

JOHN LINTON,

TAYLOR.

WITH gratitude returns his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal support he has experienced from them, and respectfully informs them that he has the latest "London Fashions," which, together with his industry, attention and punctuality, he hopes to merit a further continuance of their favours.

The subscriber, with a view to pay every man his just demands, politely requests all those indebted to him to pay him as speedily as possible, and those that he is indedted to, to present their bills and they shall receive their money.

JOHN LINTON,
Market Street, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

January 5, 1807.

☞ *Two Apprentices wanted.* Apply as above.

By yesterday's Mail.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY,
January 24.

On Thursday evening arrived in Washington, doctor Bollman and Mr. Swartout who were taken into custody by general Wilkinson at New-Orleans, on suspicion of being concerned in Burr's conspiracy, and were by the general forwarded to the seat of government for examination. They are now in safe keeping at the marine barracks, in seperate rooms, and are not, we are told permitted to converse together except in the presence of an officer.—We further learn, that yesterday in the circuit court for the district of Columbia, the district attorney, Mr. Jones, moved that a warrant should issue against those two gentlemen, that they might be brought before the civil authority, as he was anxious that the prisoners should not continue an hour under illegal arrest. The court took the motion under advisement, and will, it is believed, decide upon it this day.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. Caldwell moved the court this day for a writ of Habeas Corpus. Mr. Dorsey supported the motion, and Mr. Jones, the district attorney opposed it. The court decided against the motion at present, for the want of proof and affidavits of imprisonment, and orders for commitment.

Just as this paper was going to press, we received the following:——That the court, before they adjourned, upon the affidavit of Mr. Caldwell, allowed a writ of habeas corpus to issue for Mr. Swartwout, returnable on Monday at one o'clock. Dr. Bollman was at this time at the President's making important communications, or, it is probable, he would have been included in the writ.

The Senate sat with closed doors yesterday. Rumour declares the subject of their discussion to be, a motion for suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus.

Advices from New-Orleans have been received as late as December 25th. Mr. Ogden had been again arrested, and Mr. Alexander. Governor Claiborne had offered a reward for the apprehension of Burr.

Valuable Medicines.

Just received from RICHARD LEE's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

PREPARED ONLY BY RICHARD LEE.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age and in every situation of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions of foulness, in the stomach and bowels.

THIS medicine bears no anology whatsoever to others of the similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, though no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul and offensive; and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularily efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning, bad and corrupted gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometime privation of speech; startling and grinding of the teeth in sleep; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voratious; purging with slimy and fœtid stools; vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough, extensive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine, given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children," a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application—not being performed in Europe, nobody knows where, but at home.

AFFIDAVIT.

Mitchael Duffy, residing at No. 47, Wilkes-street Fell's Point, in the city of Balt more voluntary maketh oath that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one of five and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularily the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation and medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed cures in many cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most considerable effects; the least voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousand of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long. In the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skins and slimy matter. I repeated the do[se] agreeable to the paper of directions, [and] y all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

Sworn before me the 29th day of Sept. 1799.

J. SMITH.

From David Cassat, Esq. Attorney at Law.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-Town, Pennsylvania.

SIR,

I have in several instances of late had reason to believe that my children were afflicted with worms, and after trying other remedies to no purpose, have administered Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges; the consequences have uniformly been, that the symptoms were immediatly removed, and the children restored to their usual health. This happened in some cases, even where the advice and aid of phisicians have failed. I think I can, from sufficient experience, say, that the Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy now in use for the worms as well as other ordinary complaints of children, such as relaxation of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c. &c. You are at liberty to publish the above if you think proper.

DAVID CASSAT.

To Dr. John Spangler.

The above valuable medicines is equally efficacious when administered to adults, as may be seen by a number of respectable certificates, contained in a pamphlet, to be had gratis at the place of sale—and to prevent the purchase of inferior articles, observe the Lozenges are sold in Pittsburgh by Mr. JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON ONLY.

Where also may be had prepared by Richard Lee,

Patent and Family Medicine,

Celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable—particularly Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Approaching Consumption, Gout, Rheumatism, Sprains, Palsy, Head-ache, Tooth-ache, Corns, Itch, Diseases of the Eyes, Ring Worms, Tetters, Inward Weaknesses, Nervous Disorders, Female complaints, Hooping Cough, &c.

July 8. tf.

FOR SALE,
A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 22, 1086. tf

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Milligan. This tract is first rate land and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sae

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Books and Stationary.

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

Has just received, in addition to his assortsortment on hand, a large supply of BOOKS, *consisting of the following useful, instructing, and entertaining works. Also sundry articles of Stationary.*

POCKET BIBLES, Edinburgh edition
Ditto ditto elegantly bound and gilt.
Ditto ditto elegantly bound, gilt and lettered.
Ditto ditto elegantly bound in black, gilt and lettered.
The Westminster Confession of Faith, Edinburgh edition.
The Christian Remembrancer.
Bonnet's interesting views of Christianity.
Brown on the Assembly's Shorter Catechism.
The Easy Instructor, or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony, by Little and Smith.
Holyoke's Columbian Repository of Sacred Harmony, selected from European and American authors, with many new tunes not before published. Including the whole of Dr. Watt's Psalms & Hymns, to each of which a tune is adapted, and some additional tunes suited to the particular metres in Tate and Brady's, and Dr. Belknap's collection of Psalms and Hymns; with an introduction of practical principles. The whole designed for the use of schools, musical societies, and worshipping assemblies.

Abbot's Treatise of the Law, relative to merchant ships and seamen; enlarged with an addenda relative to some laws and customs of the United States.
Evans's Essays on the action for money had and received; on the law of Insurances, Bills of Exchange and Promissary Notes.
Cruise on Uses.
Law of Partnership
Read's Precedents

Cullen's first line of practice of Physick, with practical and explanatory notes, by Dr. Rotherum, 2 vols.
Cullen's Materia Medica, 2 vols. bound in one
Hamilton on Female complaints
Quincey's Lexicon Physico-Medicum, improved: or a Dictionary of terms employed in Medicine, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Literature and the Arts

Paley's principles of Moral and Political Philosophy
Brooke's General Gazetteer Improved, American and London editions
Ferguson's Lectures on select subjects in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Optics, Geography, Astronomy and Dialling. A new edition corrected and enlarged, with an Appendix, adapted to the present state of the Arts and Sciences, 2 vols. with a large quarto vol. of Plates
Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols. elegantly bound
The Spectator, 8 vols. neatly bound
A compendious History of the World, from the Creation to the Peace of Amiens, 1802, with a continuation to the coronation of Bonaparte, 1805, 2 vols
The Flowers of Ancient and Modern History, comprehending the most remarkable events, characters, &c. 2 vols.
The true History of the Conquest of Mexico, 2 vols.
A concise History of the United States
Cyrus's Travels, in French and English, to which is annexed a Discourse upon the Theology and Mythology of the Pagans. By M. De Ramsey, 2 vols.
The Life of Washington
Carr's Stranger in Ireland
——— Northern Summer
The Revolutionary Plutarch, containing the Biographical, Historical and Secret Memoirs of the Bonaparte Family
The Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud
Junius's Letters
Ditto small, with Plates
Beauties of Feltham
Baron Trenk, small
A Defence of Usury
Glass's Cookery
The Whole Duty of Woman
Ildegerate, a Novel

Pope's Translation of Homer's Iliad, 2 vols.

Milton's Poetical Works. 2 vols. small
Cowper's Poetical Works, 3 vols. elegantly bound
——— Life and Posthumous Writings, 3 vols. ditto
Burns's Poetical Works, and Life, written by himself, 2 vols. elegantly bound
The Songster's Magazine

Young's Latin Dictionary
Cæsar's Commentaries on usum Delphini
Murphy's Lucian

The Young Misses' Magazine, 2 vols.
Kimber's Arithmetic
The American Tutor's Assistant
Copperplate copy slips of different kinds
Copy and cyphering Books
A variety of Account and Blank Books
Writing Paper
Columbian Cards
Hocus Pocus, or the Whole Art of Legerdemain in perfection

Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, 1807.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGON, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh*, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16th, 1806. tf.

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requested to make payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806.

He is opening at his Store in Wood Street,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.